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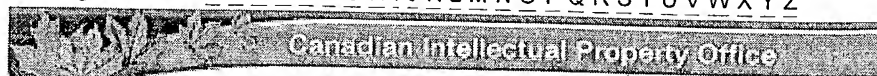
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Canadian Patents Database

(12) Patent:

(11) CA 942900

(54) POLYMERS OF AMIDES AND AMIDES OF FLUORINATED ALKYLAMINES
AND UNSATURATED DIASIC ACIDS

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ABSTRACT:

CLAIMS: [Show all claims](#)

*** Note: Data on abstracts and claims is shown in the official language in which it was submitted.

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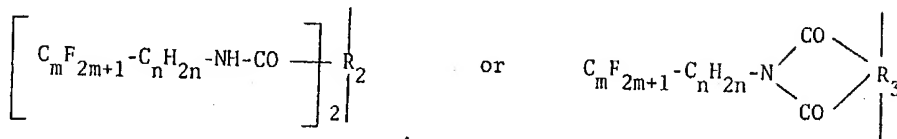
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Important Notices

THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A polymer which is a homopolymer having a skeletal chain consisting essentially of repeating units of the formula



III

IV

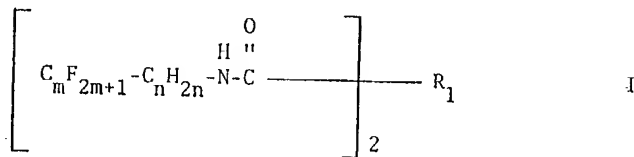
- wherein m is an integer of 3 to 18;
 n is an integer of 1 or 2;
 R_2 is the hydrocarbon radical derived from an ethylenically unsaturated acid selected from fumaric, maleic, citraconic, mesaconic and itaconic acids; and
 R_3 is the hydrocarbon radical derived from an ethylenically unsaturated acid selected from maleic, citraconic and itaconic acids,
 or which is a copolymer consisting essentially of repeating units of formulae III or IV together with repeating units derived from an ethylenically unsaturated comonomer.
2. A polymer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the repeating units are of formula III.
 3. A polymer as claimed in claim 1 wherein the repeating units are of formula IV.
 4. A polymer as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 which is a homopolymer.
 5. A polymer as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 which is a copolymer.
 6. A homopolymer as claimed in claim 1 in which m is 6 to 10, n is 1, and R_2 is derived from itaconic acid.
 7. A copolymer as claimed in claim 1 in which m is 6 to 10, n is 1, and R_2 is derived from itaconic acid.
 8. A copolymer as claimed in claim 1 or 7 in which m is 6 to 10, n is 1, and the comonomer is methyl vinyl ether.

9. A homopolymer as claimed in claim 3 in which m is 6 to 10, n is 1, and R is derived from maleic acid.
10. A copolymer as claimed in claim 3 in which m is 6 to 10, n is 1, and R is derived from maleic acid.
11. A copolymer as claimed in claim 3 or 10 in which m is 6 to 10, n is 1, and the comonomer is methyl vinyl ether.
12. A composition of matter comprising a blend of a polymer as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 and poly(alkyl methacrylate).

This invention relates to novel monomers and the polymers which can be prepared from them. The resulting polymers possess excellent soil repellent properties. These polymers provide oil and water repellent finishes useful in treating materials such as textiles, paper, leather, painted wooden and metallic surfaces and the like.

The monomer compounds of the present invention are amides of certain fluorinated alkylamines and fumaric, maleic, citraconic, mesaconic and itaconic acids, and the imides formed with these fluorinated alkylamines and maleic, citraconic or itaconic acids.

The first type of monomer compounds mentioned are represented by the following formula:

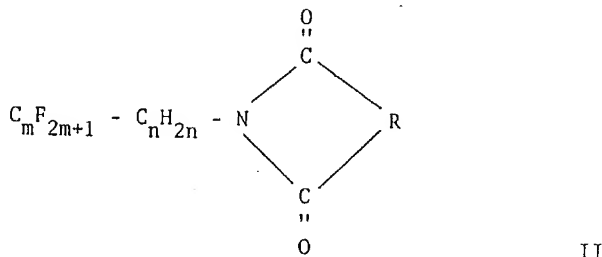


wherein m is an integer of 3 to 18, preferably 6 to 10 and most preferably 7;

n is an integer of 1 or 2 and preferably 1; and

R_1 is an ethylenically unsaturated radical derived from fumaric, maleic, citraconic, mesaconic, and itaconic acid, and preferably itaconic.

The second type of monomer compounds are represented by the following formula



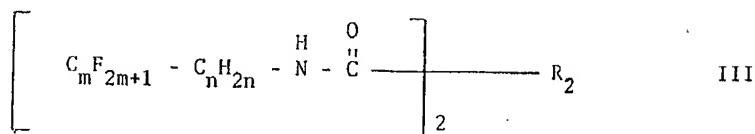
wherein m is an integer of 3 to 18, preferably 6 to 10 and most preferably 7;

n is an integer of 1 or 2 and preferably 1; and

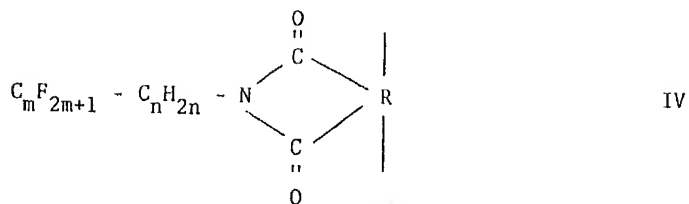
R is an ethylenically unsaturated radical derived from maleic, citraconic or itaconic acids.

The corresponding polymers of the monomers of this invention

are those having skeletal chains comprising repeating units of



and



respectively, wherein

m and n are as defined above,

R_2 is the hydrogen radical derived from an ethylenically unsaturated acid selected from fumaric, maleic, citraconic, mesaconic and itaconic acids; and

R_3 is the hydrocarbon radical derived from an ethylenically unsaturated acid selected from maleic, citraconic and itaconic acids.

10

As indicated in the foregoing formulae, perfluoro groups of 3 to 18 carbon atoms may be employed and it is to be understood that mixtures of compounds of perfluoro groups of different numbers of carbon atoms within the foregoing range can be employed. Both straight and branched chain perfluoro groups are contemplated. For facility in polymerization, in general, the imides of formula II are the preferred compounds of the present invention since the amides are more difficult to polymerize by solution or emulsion polymerization techniques. In contrast, however, as will be observed in the following examples, the amides generally have somewhat better repellency values than the imides. Based on an overall consideration of these and other factors, in general, the most preferred class of monomers and polymers of this invention are the maleimides.

20

The monomer compounds of formula I and Formula II may be prepared by procedures well known to those skilled in the art. In both instances, the fluorinated alkylamines employed as a starting material are either commercially available or may be prepared by known procedures such as those described in British Patent No. 689,425 (March 25, 1953).

For example, in the case of the amide compounds, the amine may generally be reacted with the corresponding acid chloride to yield the desired

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amide. In the case of the imides, the amine is reacted with the anhydride of maleic, citraconic or itaconic acid to yield the desired imide.

The polymers contemplated by the present invention include homopolymers of the novel fluoromonomers, copolymers with other ethylenically unsaturated monomers, and physical blends of such homopolymers and copolymers together and/or with other polymers.

Since the novel homopolymers and copolymers find substantial use as textile finishes, it is often desirable to include in the monomer mixture

from about 0.2 to about 5% by weight of a reactive acrylic, which permits crosslinking either by heat or crosslinking agents. Such reactive fluorocopolymers give textile finishes with superior resistance to washing, dry cleaning, scrubbing, abrasion, and crushing, both wet and dry, and also a better durability of the oil and water repellency properties.

10 It is also advantageous, especially in the preparation of fabric finishes, to use blends of emulsions or solutions of other polymers such as polyalkyl acrylates and polyalkyl methacrylates, illustrative of which is poly (n-octyl methacrylate). Such blends serve both to substantially reduce the amount of required fluorinated polymer to achieve commercially acceptable repellency characteristics and to impart a softer finish to the fabric than if the more brittle fluorinated polymers were used alone.

Polymerization of the monomers may be carried out in bulk, solution, or emulsion. The preferred polymerization techniques are emulsion polymerization in an aqueous medium and solution polymerization. The polymerization temperature will vary depending upon the catalyst chosen.

20 In emulsion polymerization, the monomer or monomers to be polymerized are emulsified preferably together with a solvent such as acetone in a water solution of a surface active agent to a given monomer concentration of from about 5% to about 50%. Usually the temperature is raised to between 70 - 100° to effect polymerization in the presence of an added catalyst. A suitable catalyst may be any one of the commonly known water soluble agents for initiating the polymerization of an ethylenically unsaturated compound. The concentration of the catalyst for the polymerization is usually between 0.1% and 2% based upon the weight of the monomers.

Suitable surfactants or emulsifying agents include cationic, anionic or non-ionic types. Since the cationic types can be used in most textile treating baths, they are preferred. The hydrophobic portion of the surfactant may be hydrocarbon or fluorinated hydrocarbon.

30 Suitable surfactants that may be used include, for example, non-ionic surfactants in which the hydrophilic group is a poly(ethoxy) group and the hydrophobic portion is either a hydrocarbon or a fluorocarbon group such

as the ethylene oxide condensates of alkyl phenols, alkanols, alkylamines, alkylthiols, alkylcarboxylic acids, fluoroalkyl carboxylic acids, fluoroalkyl amides and the like.

Suitable cationic surfactants include for example quaternary ammonium salts or amine salts containing at least one long chain alkyl, fluoroalkyl, or high alkyl substituted benzene or naphthalene group to provide the hydrophobic portion.

10 Polymerization is preferably carried out for a reaction period adjusted to obtain essentially quantitative conversion of the fluorinated monomer. The optimum reaction time will depend upon the catalyst used and the polymerization temperature and other conditions, but will generally be in the range of from 0.5 to 24 hours.

The polymerization is generally most conveniently and preferably carried out at atmospheric pressure wherever possible.

20 In solution polymerization, the monomer or monomers are dissolved in a suitable solvent such as fluorinated solvents, for example, fluorohalogenated hydrocarbons, hexafluoroxylene, trifluorotoluene or mixtures thereof with acetone and/or ethyl acetate, other fluorinated solvents and the like, and then polymerized in a reaction vessel using initiators such as azobisisobutyronitrile, benzoyl peroxide, or t-butyl perbenzoate, at concentrations of 0.1 to 2.0% at 70 - 140°C, under nitrogen.

As mentioned, besides homopolymers, valuable copolymers are obtained by polymerization of the foregoing novel perfluorinated monomers with other polymerizable monomers having ethylene unsaturation.

As a general rule, the preferred comonomer units should have short side chains, since the comonomers with longer side chains generally tend to decrease the soil repellency level.

30 Examples of suitable comonomers are alkyl vinyl-ethers, such as methyl vinyl ether, isopropyl vinyl ether, isobutyl vinyl ether, 2-methoxyethyl vinyl ether, n-propyl vinyl ether, t-butyl vinyl ether, isoamyl vinyl ether, n-hexyl vinyl ether, 2-ethylbutyl vinyl ether, diisopropylmethyl vinyl ether, 1-methylheptyl vinyl ether, n-decyl vinyl ether, n-tetradecyl vinyl ether, and n-octadecyl vinyl ether.

Vinyl comonomers with short side chains are preferred.

Of these vinyl ethers, the most preferred ones are: methyl vinyl ether, ethyl vinyl ether, n-propyl-vinyl ether, isopropyl vinyl ether, 2-methoxyethyl vinyl ether and 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether.

Propylene, butylene and isobutylene are preferred α -olefins useful as comonomers with the novel fluoro monomers of the present invention. Especially preferred is isobutylene. Straight and branched chain α -olefins are useful with up to 18 carbon atoms in the side chain.

Useful copolymers of the novel perfluorinated compounds of the invention are formed with vinyl esters, e.g. vinyl acetate, vinyl esters of substituted acids, such as for example, vinyl methoxyacetate, vinyl trimethylacetate, vinyl isobutyrate, isopropenyl butyrate, vinyl lactate, vinyl caprylate, vinyl pelargonate, vinyl myristate, vinyl oleate and vinyl linoleate; vinyl esters of aromatic acids, such as vinyl benzoate, and vinyl alkoxybenzoates.

Preferred of the foregoing vinyl esters are vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl benzoate, and isopropenyl acetate.

Also useful as comonomers are styrene and related monomers which copolymerize readily with the novel esters of this invention such as α -methylstyrene, p-methylstyrene, 3,4-dimethylstyrene, 2,4,6-trimethylstyrene, m-ethylstyrene, 2,5-diethylstyrene.

Additional useful comonomers are ethylene, and chloro-, fluoro- and cyano- derivatives of ethylene such as vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, vinyl fluoride, vinylidene fluoride, acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, tetrafluoroethylene, trifluorochloroethylene, hexafluoropropylene; acrylate and methacrylate monomers, particularly those with 1 to 18 carbon atoms in the ester groups such as n-propyl methacrylate, methyl methacrylate, t-butyl methacrylate, n-butyl methacrylate, methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, butyl acrylate, octyl acrylate, tetradecyl acrylate, s-butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, 2-methoxyethyl acrylate, and phenyl acrylate; dienes particularly 1,3-butadiene, isoprene, and chloroprene, 2-fluoro-butadiene, 1,1,3-trifluorobutadiene, 1,1,2,3-tetrafluoro butadiene, 1,1,2-trifluoro-3,4-dichloro-butadiene,

and tri- and pentafluoro butadiene and isoprene; nitrogen-vinyl monomers such as vinyl pyridien, N-vinylimides, amides, and secondary cyclic amines, like vinyl succinimide, vinyl pyrrolidone, N-vinyl carbazole and the like.

Also useful as comonomers with the novel monomers of the present invention are vinyl monomers which contain perfluorinated side chains. Examples of such perfluorinated monomers are vinyl ethers of the type disclosed in United States 2,732,370 (January, 1956, Donald W. Coddington) and United States 2,828,025 (March 25, 1958, Paul Talmey et al); vinyl esters containing fluorinated alkyl groups disclosed in United States 2,592,069 (April 8, 1952, Thomas S. Reid) and United States 2,436,144 (February 17, 1948, Benjamin W. Hawk et al). Other useful monomers are acrylates and methacrylates and derivatives thereof such as those disclosed in United States 2,628,958 (February 17, 1953, James Arthur Bittles Jr.); United States 3,256,230 (June 14, 1966, Rulon Edward Johnson Jr. et al); United States 2,839,513 (June 17, 1958, Arthur H. Ahldrecht et al); United States 3,282,905 (November 1, 1966, Ross Wade Fasick et al); United States 3,252,932 (May 24, 1966, Archibald N. Bolstad et al) and United States 3,304,278 (February 14, 1967, Murray Hauptschein et al).

As mentioned, it may also be desirable to include a minor amount of other reactive comonomers in order to improve the wash and dry-clean properties of the novel textile finishes obtained according to the practice of this invention. Such monomers act as cross-linking agents during the curing operation. Such reactive comonomers are generally employed in amounts of 0.1 to 2%. By way of illustration, reactive monomers which may be included are: acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylamide, methacrylamide, N-methylol-acrylamide, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate or acrylate, hydroxy-propyl acrylate or methacrylate, and t-butylaminoethyl methacrylate or glycidyl methylete. Of the foregoing, N-Methylol-acrylamide and 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate are preferred.

Coatings of the homopolymers and copolymers according to the present invention can be prepared and applied from solvent solutions or from aqueous emulsions. Suitable solvents are fluoroalkanes, fluorochloroalkanes, fluoroalkyl-substituted aromatics, alkyl esters of perfluoroalkanoc acids,

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chlorinated alkanes or aromatics, hydrocarbon aromatics, ketones, esters, and ethers. Especially useful as solvents are the fluorinated liquids, and especially α,α,α -trifluorotoluene, otherwise known as benzotrifluoride, hexafluoroxylenes and mixtures of these with ethyl acetate or acetone and the like. Concentrations of the fluorinated polymers of the present invention

in solvents to provide coatings with effective oil and water repellency properties will generally be of the order of 0.01 to 10% and preferably from 0.1 to 2.0% by weight.

As indicated, blends of the emulsions of the polymers of this invention with blended emulsions of other polymers and copolymers are particularly useful in textile finishes.

Non-fluorinated polymers useful in such blends, include for example, but without limitation, polymers and copolymers of alkyl acrylates and alkyl methacrylates, such as methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, hexyl methacrylate, and n-octyl methacrylate. A particularly suitable polymer is poly (n-octyl methacrylate).

Also useful are polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, styrene, alkyl styrene, butadiene, 2-methyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-chloro, 1,3-butadiene; polymers and copolymers of vinyl esters such as vinyl acetate, vinyl butyrate, vinyl laurate, vinyl stearate, vinyl 2-ethylhexanoate; polymers and copolymers of vinyl halides and vinylidene halides, such as vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, vinyl fluoride, vinylidene fluoride; polymers and copolymers of allyl esters such as allyl propionate, or allyl caprylate; polymers and copolymers of vinyl ketones, such as vinyl methyl ketone, vinyl ethyl ketone, and the like; polymers and copolymers of vinyl ethers such as methyl vinyl ether, cetyl vinyl ether, and the like; polymers and copolymers of acrylamide, methacrylamide, N-methylol acrylamide, N-methylol methacrylamide, N-isopropyl acrylamide, and acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile.

For example, from about 20 to 97% by weight of a homopolymer of poly(n-octyl methacrylate) blended with the polymers of this invention provides very useful coating compositions which retain surprisingly high repellency ratings even though the relative amount of perfluorinated polymer of this invention is relatively low. Of course, it is understood that besides application to textiles, the coatings of the perfluorinated polymers of the present invention are useful in providing oil and water repellent coatings for leather, paper, wood, masonry, metals, plastics, glass, painted surfaces, and the like. Coatings may be readily applied by various coating techniques familiar to the art, such as dipping, spraying, brushing, padding, roll coating

and the like.

For evaluation purposes, the textile material in the following examples was dipped in the bath comprising the polymer to be evaluated and the amount of the retained solution adjusted so as to leave approximately 2% of polymer by weight of the fabric on the fabric. The fabric is dried at room temperature and then cured in an oven at a temperature of about 175°C for about 2 minutes.

10 The type of textile material which is coated is not critical. For evaluation purposes, repellency ratings for cotton or wool are determined as a standard screening procedure; however, such fibers such as fiberglass, silk, regenerated cellulose, cellulose esters and ethers, polyamides, polyesters, polyacrylonitrile, polyacrylates and other fibers alone or blended or in combination may be coated with the polymers of the present invention.

In the examples below, the repellency ratings were determined as follows:

The AATCC water spray test rating was determined according to Standard Test method 22-1966 of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, XXXVII, 1961 p. 1952 (also designated ASTM-D 583-58).

20 Oil repellency is measured by the 3-M-Oil test procedure of Grajek and Peterson, Textile Research Journal, April 1962, p. 323.

The cotton/polyester fabric referred to in the evaluations is a 65% polyester-35% cotton blend. The polyester is one formed from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid, sold for example under the Dacron trademark.

The following examples describing certain representative embodiments of this invention will serve to further illustrate the nature of this invention. Unless otherwise specified, the relationship of parts by weight to parts by volume is that of grams to cubic centimeters, and temperatures are degrees Centigrade.

EXAMPLE 1

30 1,1-DIHYDROPERFLUOROOCXYLAMINE

To a refluxing 20% solution of 79.4 g (0.559 moles) diisobutylaluminum hydride in toluene, there is added dropwise 105 g (0.266 moles) of perfluorooctano-nitrile. After the addition is complete, the reaction

mixture is refluxed for 4 hours, cooled to 3°C and 25 ml of methanol added dropwise. The reaction mixture is then poured into 800 ml 2N hydrochloric acid and ice. The acidic water layer is separated, neutralized with a potassium hydroxide solution and the 1,1-dihydroperfluorooctylamine extracted with ether. The ether extract is dried over sodium sulfate and the ether evaporated. The crude amine is purified by distillation. There is obtained 77.9 g (73.5%) of a colorless liquid, boiling point 75°C at 40 mm Hg pressure.

EXAMPLE 2

N-1,1-DIHYDROPERFLUOROOCTYLMALEIMIDE

10 To 0.1 mole of maleic anhydride in 60 ml anhydrous ether at 10°C, there is slowly added 0.1 mole of 1,1-dihydroperfluorooctylamine. The reaction mixture is then stirred for three hours, and the precipitate filtered and dried. The dry, white powder thus obtained is heated on a steam bath for three hours together with 28 g of anhydrous sodium acetate. The reaction mixture is cooled and then poured into 1000 ml of water. The white precipitate formed is filtered, washed and dried and sublimed at 100°C and 0.1 mm Hg pressure. The sublimed powder is dissolved in chloroform, filtered, and recrystallized from benzene, melting at 70 - 70.5°C.

Analysis for $C_{12}H_4F_{15}NO_2$

20 Calc.: C, 30.08; H, 0.84; F, 59.48

Found: C, 30.09; H, 1.00; F, 59.22

EXAMPLE 3

N-1,1-DIHYDROPERFLUOROOCTYLCITRACONIMIDE

The procedure employed in the foregoing Example 2 is repeated but employing an equivalent amount of citraconic anhydride in the place of the maleic anhydride and there is obtained N-1,1-dihydroperfluorooctylcitraconimide, melting at 78 - 79°C after recrystallization from benzene.

Analysis for $C_{13}H_5F_{15}NO_2$

30 Calc.: C, 31.66; H, 1.23; F, 57.78

Found: C, 31.93; H, 1.44; F, 57.66

EXAMPLE 4BIS(N-1,1-DIHYDROPERFLUOROCTYL)FUMARAMIDE

0.1 Mole of fumaryl chloride is added slowly to a solution of 0.4 moles of 1,1-dihydroperfluorooctyl-amine in 700 g of trifluorotoluene at 6°C. A white precipitate is formed immediately. The amine hydrochloride is separated from the product by sublimation at 100-110° mm Hg. The remaining product is pure white, melting at 197-198°C, after recrystallization from a mixture of benzotrifluoride and ethanol. The yield is 90.8%.

Analysis for $C_{20}H_8F_{30}N_2O_2$

Calc.: C, 27.35; H, 0.92; F, 64.90

Found: C, 27.23; H, 0.95; F, 65.18

EXAMPLE 5BIS(N-1,1-DIHYDROPERFLUOROCTYL)ITACONAMIDE

0.1 Mole of itaconyl chloride is added slowly to a solution of 0.4 moles of 1,1-dihydroperfluorooctylamine in 700 g of trifluorotoluene at 6°C. A white precipitate forms immediately. The amine hydrochloride is separated from the product by sublimation at 100-110°C and 0.1 mm Hg. The remaining product is a pure white powder with a melting point of 142-143°C after recrystallization from methanol. Yield: 56.3%

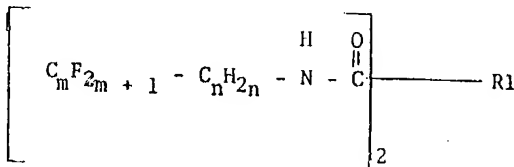
Analysis for $C_{21}H_{10}F_{30}N_2O_2$

Calc.: C, 28.26; H, 1.13; F, 63.88

Found: C, 28.15; H, 1.12; F, 64.14

EXAMPLE 6

Following the general methods described above and employing stoichiometrically equivalent amounts of the appropriate starting materials, the following compounds of Formula I are obtained.

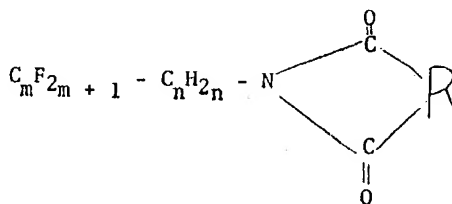


$\frac{C_m F_{2m+1}}$	n	R_1 - Derived from:
a. $CF_3CF_2CF_2$	1	mesaconic acid
b. $CF_3(CF_2)_6$	2	fumaric acid
c. $CF_3(CF_2)_{17}$	2	itaconic acid
d. $CF_3(CF_2)_{11}$	1	citraconic acid

EXAMPLE 7

Likewise, the following compounds of Formula II are prepared according to the foregoing methods using appropriate starting material:

10



$\frac{C_m F_{2m+1}}$	n	R - Derived from:
a. $CF_3CF_2CF_2$	2	citraconic acid
b. $CF_3(CF_2)_{12}$	1	itaconic acid
c. $(CF_3)_2CF[CF_2CF(CF_3)]_2$	1	maleic acid
d. $(CF_3)_2CF(CF_2)_{15}$	2	maleic acid

EXAMPLES 8-21

20

In each of these examples, 100 parts of a mixture of equimolar amounts of the fluorinated monomer of Example 2, and a comonomer as listed in following Table I (except in the case of Example 8 which concerns a homopolymer), 2 parts of azobisisobutyronitrile, and 200 parts of hexafluoroxylene are sealed under nitrogen in ampuls and polymerized for 16 hours at 70-80°C. A 5% solution of the resulting polymer in hexafluoroxylene is precipitated into 20 times the amount of methanol. The precipitated polymer powder is filtered, washed and dried. Yields in every case exceeded 80%. Characteristics of the polymers are listed in Table I.

30

The polymers are applied to test fabrics of wool, cotton, and cotton/polyester from a 2% hexafluoroxylene solution. In several cases as shown in Table I, a 2% solution of a blend of 40% copolymer and 60% poly(n-octyl methacrylate) in hexafluoroxylene is employed.

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The repellency ratings are then determined using the tests described above and the results are also shown in Table I.

TABLE I

Example No.	Co-Monomer	Repellency (2% Polymer on Fabric) Fabric. 3-M-Oil Test	AATCC H ₂ O Test	Appearance	Differential Thermal Analysis T _g (°C) T _m (°C)	Elemental Analysis E Calc. Found
8	None- (Homopolymer)	C 100(100) W 110(100) C/D 110(100)	80(80) -- -- 80(80)	brittle, sl powder, sl orange	not dist. not dist.	C 30.08 30.32 H 0.84 1.05 F 59.48 59.51
9	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₃	C 100(90) W 100(110)	80(80) 80(80)	brittle, white	not dist. +140	C 33.53 33.49 H 1.88 2.03 F 2.61 2.69
10	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₂ CH ₃	C 80 W 80	90 80	brittle, white	not dist. +134	C 34.86 33.80 H 2.19 1.90
11	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	C 60 W 80	70 70	brittle, white	not dist. +103	C - - H - -
12	CH ₂ =CHO(CH ₂) ₅ CH(CH ₃) ₂	C 60 W 80	70 80	soft, white	not dist. not dist.	C 41.58 40.15 H 3.81 3.18
13	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	C 80 W 110	70 70	brittle, white	+14 +46	C 35.15 34.38 H 2.43 1.98
14	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₂ CH ₂ O(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	C 70 W 90	70 70	brittle, white	not dist. not dist.	C 38.53 37.86 H 3.23 2.97

TABLE I, continued

Example No.	Co-Monomer	Repellency (2% Polymer on Fabric) Fabric 3-M-Oil Test	Water H ₂ O Test	Appearance	Differential Thermal Analysis T _g (°C) T _m (°C)	Elemental Analysis E Calc. Found
15	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₂ CH ₂ Cl	C 80 W 80	90 80	brittle, white	+40 not dist.	C 32.81 32.58 H 1.89 1.69
16	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₂ CF ₃	C 80 W 80	70 80	brittle, white	not dist.	C 31.75 31.50 H 1.50 1.41 N 2.31 2.41
17	CH ₂ =C(CH ₃) ₂	C 90 W 110 C/D 100	80 -- 80	brittle, white	not dist.	C 35.90 35.68 H 2.26 2.01 N 2.62 3.17
18	CH ₂ =CHN ^{COCH₂} _{CH₂CH₂}	C 70 W 70 C/D 70	70 -- 70	brittle, white	not dist. +160	C 36.62 35.87 H 2.22 2.37
19	CH ₂ =CHC ₆ H ₅	C 80 W 90	90 80	brittle, white	not dist. +180	C 35.68 35.95 H 1.05 2.55 N 2.08 2.52
20	CH ₂ =CHOCOC ₇ F ₁₅	C 90 W 90	70 70	brittle, white	not dist.	C 28.74 29.63 H 0.77 0.97
21	CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)COOCH ₂ C ₇ F ₁₅	C 110 W 120 C/D 110	80 -- 80	brittle, white	not dist.	C 29.53 30.60 H 1.19 1.21 N 1.50 1.71

The ratings indicated in parenthesis are obtained employing a blend of 40% homopolymer and 60% poly (n-octyl methacrylate).

EXAMPLES 22-25

Following the procedures described for Examples 8-21, the fluorinated monomer of Example 3 and the comonomers listed in Table II are polymerized together resulting in at least 80% yields of copolymers having the characteristics as shown in Table II.

The polymers are applied to test fabrics as above from 2% hexafluoroxylene solutions. The repellency ratings obtained are shown in Table II.

TABLE II

Example No.	Co-Monomer	Repellency (2% Polymer on Fabric) Fabric 3-M-Oil Test AATCC H ₂ O Test	Appearance	Differential Thermal Analysis T _g (°C) T _m (°C)	Elemental Analysis E Calc. Found
22	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOCH}_3$	C 70 W 90 C/D 70	white, brittle	-	C 34.86 34.85 H 2.19 2.03
23	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOCOCCH}_3$	C 70 W 80 C/D 70	white, brittle	not dist. +110	C 35.25 34.87 H 2.09 2.21
24	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-C}_6\text{H}_5$	C 60 W 60 C/D 50	white, brittle	not dist. +126	C 42.22 42.99 H 2.36 2.51
25	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-N} \begin{array}{l} \diagup \text{CO-CH}_2 \\ \diagdown \text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2 \end{array}$	C 50 W -- C/D 50	white, brittle	not dist. +168	C 37.76 38.30 H 2.50 2.64

EXAMPLES 26-28

In each of these examples, 100 parts of an equimolar mixture of the fluorinated monomer of Example 4, and a comonomer as listed in the following Table III, 2 parts of t-butylperbenzoate and 500 parts of a 1/1 mixture of hexafluoroxylene-ethyl acetate are sealed under nitrogen in ampuls and polymerized for 16 hours at 120 - 130°C. In each case, a 5% solution of the resulting polymer in a hexafluoroxylene-ethyl acetate mixture (1/1) is precipitated into 20 times the amount of methanol. Yields of polymers having the characteristics as listed in Table III in each case exceed 75%. Polymers are applied to test fabrics of wool, cotton and cotton/polyester from a 2% hexafluoroxylene solution. As indicated in Table III, in some cases a 2% solution of a blend of 40% copolymer and 60% poly(n-octyl methacrylate) in hexafluoroxylene is employed. Results of repellency tests are likewise shown in Table III.

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TABLE III

Example No.	Co-monomer	Repellency (2% Polymer on Fabric)			Appearance	Differential Thermal Analysis		Elemental Analysis	
		Fabric	3-M-Oil Test	AATCC H ₂ O Test		T _g (°C)	T _m (°C)	E	Calc. Found
26	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₃	C W C/D	80(80) 110(120) 80(100)	70(70) -- -- 80(70)	powder, white	not dist.	not dist.	C H	29.50 28.75 1.51 1.26
27	CH ₂ =CHOCOCH ₃	C W C/D	100(90) 90(100) 100(100)	70(70) -- -- 70(70)	powder, white	not dist.	+155	C H	29.89 28.85 1.46 1.44
28	CH ₂ =CHC ₆ H ₅	C W C/D	100(90) 100(100) 90(90)	70(70) -- -- 70(70)	powder, white	not dist.	+213	C H	34.23 34.82 1.64 1.96

The ratings indicated in parenthesis are obtained employing a blend of 40% homopolymer and 60% poly(n-octyl methacrylate).

EXAMPLES 29-32

In each of these examples, 100 parts of an equimolar mixture of the fluorinated monomer of Example 5, and a comonomer as listed in the following Table IV, 2 parts of t-butylperbenzoate and 500 parts of a 1/1 mixture of hexafluoroxylene-ethyl acetate are sealed under nitrogen in ampuls and polymerized for 16 hours at 120 - 130°C. In each case, a 5% solution of the resulting polymer in a hexafluoroxylene-ethyl acetate mixture (1/1) is precipitated into 20 times the amount of methanol. Yields of polymers having the characteristics as listed in Table IV in each case exceed 75%. Polymers are applied to test fabrics of wool, cotton and cotton/polyester from a 2% hexafluoroxylene solution. As indicated in Table IV, in some cases a 2% solution of a blend of 40% copolymer and 60% poly(n-octyl methacrylate) in hexafluoroxylene is employed. Results of repellency tests are likewise shown in Table IV.

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TABLE IV

Example No.	Co-Monomer	Repellency (2% Polymer on Fabric)			Appearance	Differential Thermal Analysis		Elemental Analysis	
		Fabric	3-M-Oil Test	AATCC H ₂ O Test		T _g (°C)	T _m (°C)	E	Calc. Found
29	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₃	C W C/D	110(110) 110(110) 110(100)	70(70) -- -- 70(70)	powder, white	not dist.	+113	C 30.33 H 1.70	29.65 1.39
30	CH ₂ =CHOCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	C W C/D	120(100) 130(110) 120(100)	70(70) -- -- 70(70)	powder, white	not dist.	+94	C 31.40 H 2.03	29.78 1.40
31	CH ₂ =CHOCOCH ₃	C W C/D	110(100) 110(120) 110(110)	50(70) -- -- 70(70)	powder, white	not dist.	+108	C 30.69 H 1.65	27.96 1.25
32	CH ₂ =CHC ₆ H ₅	C W C/D	90(90) 80(70) 90(80)	50(70) -- -- 70(70)	powder, white	-	-	C 34.95 H 1.82	32.72 1.65

The ratings indicated in parenthesis are obtained employing a blend of 40% homopolymer and 60% poly(n-octyl methacrylate).

EXAMPLES 33-36

In Examples 33-36, 2% solutions of the copolymer of N-1,1-dihydroperfluorooctylmaleimide and methyl vinyl ether of Example 9 are blended with poly(n-octyl methacrylate) in the ratios shown in the following Table V, and the blends applied to test fabrics as in the foregoing examples and the repellency ratings determined. The results are as indicated in Table V.

TABLE V

Example No.	Copolymer of Example 9	Poly(n-Octyl Methacrylate)	Fabric	Repellency	
				3-M-Oil Test	AATCC H ₂ O Test
33	40	60	C W	90 110	80 80
34	20	80	C W C/D	90 90 90	80 -- 80
35	10	90	C W C/D	90 90 90	70 -- 70
36	5	95	C W C/D	80 90 90	70 -- 70

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EXAMPLES 37-40

In Examples 37-40, 2% solutions of the copolymer of Bis(N-1,1-dihydroperfluorooctyl)itaconamide and methyl vinyl ether of Example 29 are blended with poly(n-octyl methacrylate) in the ratios shown in the following Table VI, and the blends applied to test fabrics as in the foregoing examples and the repellency ratings determined. The results are as indicated in Table VI.

TABLE VI

Example No.	Copolymer of Example 29	Poly(n-Octyl Methacrylate)	Fabric	Repellency	
				3-M-Oil Test	AATCC H ₂ O Test
37	40	60	C	110	70
			W	110	--
			C/D	110	70
38	20	80	C	100	70
			W	100	--
			C/D	100	70
39	10	90	C	100	70
			W	110	--
			C/D	100	70
40	5	95	C	90	70
			W	100	--
			C/D	100	70